

XI. *New genera and species of Buprestidae.*

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[Read May 4th, 1887.]

WHILST I have been engaged in determining the *Buprestide* of Central America, I have found it necessary to propose several new genera. Some of them are not founded on Central American species, and I have therefore thought it best to publish them in the present paper, as they cannot conveniently be inserted in the 'Biologia Centrali Americana.'

MIXOCHLORUS, n. g.

Antennal pores in a cavity on the lower internal margin of the joints. Scutellum small, transverse, trapezoidal. Sternal cavity formed by the meso- and meta-sterna. Head gently convex in front. Antennal cavities small, round. Thorax a little broader than long, not much narrowed anteriorly, with three longitudinal impressions above; the central one extending from the base to the front margin, broader at the base than in front; the lateral impressions do not reach the anterior margin. Posterior angles acute, scarcely diverging. The base gently bisinuate. Elytra at the base as broad as the thorax, scarcely sinuate at the sides, gradually narrowed to the apex; punctate-striate; longitudinally impressed at the suture. Tarsi short, the basal joint about as long as the two following joints together. Claws angularly dilated at the base beneath.

The species for which I propose this genus might at first sight be taken for one of the *Agrilide*. It is, however, clearly allied to *Agæocera* (Waterh., *Biologia Cent. Amer.*, *Coleopt.*, iii., pt. i., p. 4), and should be placed near *Pelecopselaphus*. It differs from *Agæocera* in its narrower form; the elytra are not costate, and the claws are dilated at the base.

Mixochlorus suturalis, n. s.

Læte aureo-viridis, crebre punctulatus; fronte, thoracis elytrorumque vittis duabus rufo-cupreis. Long. 13 mm.

Head densely punctured, gently convex; the forehead reddish coppery, with a green median line on the vertex. Thorax rather straight at the sides, a little narrowed in front, broadest at the posterior angles, which are acute; rather strongly and moderately closely punctured on the raised parts, densely punctured in the impressions. Scutellum green. Elytra somewhat strongly punctate-striate; the suture with a broad green stripe, which is impressed, finely rugulose and punctured; the two interstices next to the green stripe finely and not very closely punctured, the lateral interstices closely and finely strigose. The extreme margins green; the epipleural dilatation at the base blue. Prosternum very strongly punctured; the abdomen rather less strongly and less closely punctured, the apex semicircularly emarginate.

Hab. Honduras (Brit. Mus.).

Note.—There is a species of *Agrilus* from Mexico, which so much resembles this that it might at first sight be mistaken for it. The thorax is, however, uniform in colour, and the punctuation of the elytra is not in lines.

PERONÆMIS, n. g.

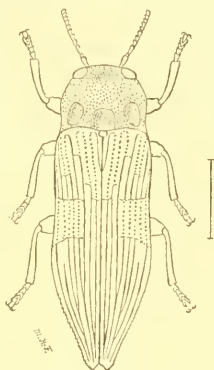
Form nearly that of *Cinyra albonotata*, but with the thorax more convex and more parallel at the sides. Antennal pores anterior. Scutellum transverse and trapezoidal. Sternal cavity formed by the meso- and meta-sterna. Basal joint of the posterior tarsi scarcely as long as the 2nd and 3rd together. Head slightly convex; antennal cavities small and round. Thorax a little broader than long, very convex anteriorly; with three rather deep ovate impressions at the base; the posterior angles slightly diverging and acute. Elytra as broad as the thorax, subparallel for two-thirds their length (slightly sinuate at the sides), gradually and obliquely narrowed at the apex; the apex of each elytron angular in the middle. First and second segments of the abdomen separated by a suture. The lateral line of the thorax runs obliquely downwards and vanishes in front.

Peronæmis thoracicus, n. s.

Elongatus, subnitidus; capite viridi, medio rufo-cupreo; thorace læte rufo-cupreo, crebre sat fortiter punctato, basi infuscato;

scutello cyaneo, nitido; elytris æneis, fortiter striatis, plaga scutellari, altera ad medium (ad suturam non attingenti) brunneo-æneis nitidis. Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The head is closely and moderately strongly punctured. The thorax is rather more strongly punctured; the three basal impressions extend nearly to the middle, the central one is rather wider than the others; they are slightly tinted with bluish green at the base. The suture of the elytra is green; the interstices are slightly costiform, except below the shoulder and near the suture in the middle. There is a quadrangular patch occupying the scutellar region, and a second square spot about the middle of a more brown colour, more shining, and slightly more raised than the rest of the elytra; the humeral callosity and the margin near the base are also of the same bronzy-brown colour; the margins near the apex are finely denticulate. The sterna, abdomen, and legs are bluish green, varied with blue, purple, and æneous.



Hab. Jamaica.

TRYPANTIUS, n. g.

I propose this name for *Stenogaster biteniatus*, Chev., and an allied species. The chief character of *Stenogaster* is the somewhat remarkable fact that only the 4th joint of the tarsi is furnished with a lamina; it is therefore quite inadmissible that *S. biteniatus*, which has the 2nd and 3rd joints also furnished with a short lamina, should be included in the genus. The costa of the elytra does not reach the base, which is the case in *Stenogaster*; the forehead has a deep longitudinal furrow, and the channel on the inner margin of the eye is also very deep.

Trypantius infrequens, n. s.

Elongatus, angustus, depressus, æneus, nitidus, crebre punctatus, parce griseo-pubescent, pube ante apicem elytrorum in fasciis duabus congesta. Long. 10 mm.

Very similar in form to *T. biteniatus*, but narrower and more regularly narrowed posteriorly. Head moderately strongly and

closely punctured, the frontal furrow deep and clearly defined. Thorax longitudinally impressed in the middle, declivous and impressed at the sides, somewhat closely punctured, the punctures very irregular in shape and size; close to the margin there is a ridge as in *T. biteniatus*, but it is not so clearly defined, closer to the margin and more parallel with it. Scutellum strongly transverse, the middle of the posterior margin prolonged into a point. Elytra gradually narrowed from the base to the apex, depressed, closely punctured, the punctures not clearly defined and irregular in size. Each elytron has an obtuse costa, commencing about one-third from the base, and nearly extending to the apex; the apex is obtuse and slightly serrated. There are two rather indistinct fasciæ of whitish pubescence, the upper one directed upwards at the suture. Prosternal process closely and finely punctured: the middle of the metasternum shining and more sparingly punctured. All the under surface is sparingly clothed with whitish pubescence.

Hab. Mexico (coll. Brit. Mus.).

CYPHOTHORAX, n. g.

Intermediate between *Stenogaster* and *Agrilus*. Head gently concave, deeply channelled between the eyes. Thorax transverse, narrowed in front of the middle; the disk in the middle with an elevated swelling. Scutellum nearly equilaterally triangular. Elytra somewhat flat, subparallel, obliquely narrowed at the apical third; irregularly punctured, with scarcely any trace of lines. Tarsi moderately short, the basal joint of the posterior pair about as long as the two following joints together; the 2nd and 3rd joints are furnished below with a pilose pad, but have no distinct lamina; the 4th joint has a lamina as in *Stenogaster*.

I propose this genus for *Stenogaster palleolatus*, Chevr.

AUTARCONTES, n. g.

I proposed this name for *Agrilus mucoreus*, Klug, and some allied species. The thorax is broad and transverse, with an angular prominence at the sides close to the base. The elytra are somewhat parallel for two-thirds their length, and then obliquely narrowed to the apex; the apex of each elytron truncate or slightly sinuate. Each elytron has an obtuse costa for two-thirds its length, the dorsal space between them more or less flat. The basal joint of the posterior tarsi in *A. mucoreus* is short; the other species show a gradation to the longer tarsi of ordinary *Agrilus*.

The four species which I propose to associate, although differing in the length of the posterior tarsi, appear to me to form a natural group, for which it is convenient to have a name as distinct from *Agrilus*.

Autarcontes planus, n. s.

Elongatus, sat latus, dorsum planatus, æneo-niger, subtus cyaneus; elytris ante apicem guttulis numerosis griseis ornatis. Long. 13—14 mm.

Black above, slightly tinted with æneous (sometimes with violet). Forehead deeply incised between the eyes. Thorax twice as broad as long, broadest just before the base, narrowed anteriorly; rather flat above, with a shallow double impression at the base; obliquely declivous at the sides and irregularly impressed; irregularly and not very closely punctured. Scutellum gently concave, smooth; transverse, with the middle of the posterior margin produced into a point. Elytra flat on the back, and very closely punctured; sides beyond the costa, and the apex more shining and less closely and more irregularly punctured. A few small greyish spots are scattered over the surface, but in the apical region they are more numerous. The apex of each elytron is truncate, slightly sinuate, the outer angle very acute. Prosternal process and metasternum strongly punctured; the abdomen much less strongly punctured. Posterior tarsi short.

Hab. Para and Nauta, Amazons (*Bates*); Bahia.

Autarcontes pictiventris, n. s.

Statura *A. mucorei*, Kl., magis tamen elongatus, depressus, niger, opacus; elytris pube grisea irroratis; corpore subtus cyaneo, nitido, abdomine maculis coccineis utrinque ornato. Long. 18 mm.

Thorax short and broad, obliquely narrowed in front, flattened (or very slightly concave) on the disk, declivous and impressed at the sides; the angle at the side near the base is very prominent and very acute. Elytra relatively much longer than in *A. mucoreus*, flattened dorsally; densely punctured; with numerous vermiculate greyish marks; two bands behind the middle and the apex are almost without spots. The red spots on the last three segments of the abdomen are quadrate, with an oval smooth space at the base. The apex of each elytron is truncate and slightly emarginate; the outer angle acute. Posterior tarsi rather long.

Hab. Amazons, Santarem.

Autarcontes abdominalis, n. s.

Niger; clytris inter costas ænescentibus immaculatis, fascia anguste ante apicem e pube grisea ornatis; corpore subtus cyaneo, maculis coccineis utrinque ornato. Long. 17 mm.

This species much resembles the preceding, and has the thorax acutely angular at the sides in the same way, closely punctured. The impression on the disk, which in the preceding species is somewhat trefoil in shape, is more distinctly divided into three impressions, of which the anterior one is small. The dorsal region of the elytra is slightly tinted with brassy; the sides and apex black, the apex with a fascia of grey pubescence. The red spot on the basal (2nd) segment of the abdomen is large and transverse; those on the three following segments are a little smaller (but larger than in the preceding species), each with a smooth oval spot at the base. Posterior tarsi long.

Hab. Nicaragua, Chontales (*T. Belt*).

OMOCHYSEUS, n. g.

General characters of *Agrilus*. Thorax transversely quadrate, deeply excavated on the disk. Scutellum triangular, broad at the base, gradually acuminate. Elytra not much narrowed posteriorly, each with a single costa; the shoulders much elevated into a sort of curved costa; the apex suddenly obliquely inclined, forming a distinct but obtuse angle with the dorsal line of the elytra.

I propose this name for a Brazilian insect closely allied to *Agrilus*, but which, from its peculiar form, I think merits generic distinction; the chief characters being the much elevated shoulders of the elytra, and the suddenly inclined apex.

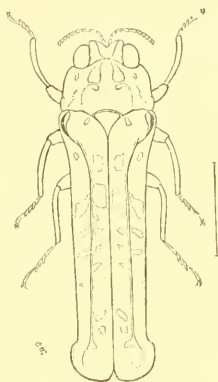
Omochyseus humeralis, n. s.

Niger, vix purpurascens; pectore abdomineque cyaneis, pedibus cupreis; capite profunde excavato; thorace transverso, quadrato, disco fortiter impresso, transversim strigoso, antice guttis duabus elevatis nitidis instructo; lateribus declivibus rugulosis, guttis duabus nitidis elevatis instructis; scutello elongato triangulari; clytris sicut griseo-marmoratis, confertim subtiliter punctatis, guttis numerosis irregularibus parum elevatis nitidis seriatim dispositis, fascia post-medium nigro-velutina; apice ipso inclinato utrinque arcuatum paulo dilatato; singulo elytro unicastato; humeris bene elevatis. Long. 11½ mm.

The head is closely punctured, with a deep shining excavation between the eyes. The elytra at the base are as broad as the thorax, narrowed slightly just below the shoulders, and then subparallel to the expanded apex. The shoulders are elevated into a short curved costa, deeply impressed within; the usual costa reaches from the shoulder to the apical declivity. The prosternal process is closely and very coarsely punctured. The middle of the metasternum is brassy. The abdomen is not very closely punctured.

Hab. Brazil, Santa Martha.

Since the above was written I have seen M. J. Thomson's description of *Agrilus omocyrius* (Typi, Append., p. 58), and think it possible that they may refer to the same species. In that case, however, M. Thomson's description appears incorrect. The shoulders of the elytra do not project, but are elevated. The elytra have a black fascia before the middle and a second behind, not two behind the middle. The prosternum is not striolate, but deeply punctured.



Omochyseus terminalis, n. s.

Præcedenti similimus; thoracis lateribus postice minus angulatis, plagis discoidalibus elevatis punctatis; elytrorum costa ante apicem evanescenti, apice haud dilatato. Long. 12 mm.

This species very closely resembles the preceding. The thorax is, however, less angular at the sides, but especially the raised spot on each side of the front of the disk, instead of being smooth, is coarsely punctured. The costa on the elytra does not quite reach the apical declivity. The apical declivity is slightly cyaneous, transverse, somewhat trapezoidal in outline, not dilated and rounded on the outer side.

Hab. Mexico, Oaxaca.

PARADOMORPHUS, n. g.

I propose this name for *Agrilus frontalis*, L. & G., and some allied species, which differ from *Agrilus* in having the basal joint of the posterior tarsi comparatively short.

Paradormorphus albicollis, n. s.

Niger, hic et illic æneo-tinctus; capite quadrinodoso; thorace transverso, subquadrato, dense albo-tomentoso; elytris unicostatis, basi cyaneo-æneis, medio æneis, ad apicem nigrescentibus; apice ipso albomaculato. Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The head has four nearly equal round nodes, the two anterior ones æneous. The thorax is evenly convex, nearly straight at the sides; the basal median lobe broadly truncate. The elytra at the shoulders are as broad as the thorax, gently sinuous at the sides, obliquely narrowed at the apical third; densely punctured; the base impressed; the shoulders elevated; the apex of each elytron rounded and denticulate. Besides the apical chalky white spot there are three small pale grey pubescent spots between the suture and the costa, and behind the middle there is a narrow flexuous greyish fascia, which does not reach the suture. The 2nd segment of the abdomen (united with the 1st) broad and swollen. The antepenultimate and apical segments each with a conspicuous white spot on each side.

Hab. Jamaica (Brit. Mus.).